

The Times-Dispatch

DAILY WEEKLY-SUNDAY

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1910.

THE SECOND DISTRICT SCANDAL.

The State Democratic Committee has settled the dispute in the Second District by declaring the result of the recent primary election null and of no effect. The investigation of the returns and the conduct of the election, which appears to have been prosecuted with the sole aim of getting at the truth, showed that fraud was practiced on both sides. Dead men were voted for both of them, and live men, too, who did not vote at all were counted in the totals. Deducting the fraudulent votes cast for Young and the fraudulent votes cast for Maynard, it still appears that Young had a majority of the bona-fide votes polled at the primary, and, ordinarily, it would seem that he should have been awarded the certificate of election; but as it has not been denied, and cannot be denied, that fraudulent votes were cast for Young, the State Committee in its wisdom, and very wisely, too, in our opinion, has seen fit to call the late election off and to order a new election under such rules and regulations as the Second District Committee shall prescribe. This election will be open to all Democrats of good standing in the District, and having had the lesson of honesty in party affairs so forcibly impressed upon them, it is hoped that in this election there will be no disposition on the part of any of the partisans of any of the candidates to obtain for their favorites any fraudulent advantage.

Whatever defense we may be able to make for short turns in dealing with the enemy, and we protest that in morals it is as bad to cheat a Republican as it is to cheat a Democrat, surely no defense, on moral or political grounds, can be made for swindling in the family. It is a disgrace to the State and to the Democratic party that the sharp work in the recent primary election in the Second District should have been possible, and the people of that District owe it to themselves and to the party in the State to wipe out the disgrace by such fair conduct of their own political affairs in the future that it can never again be said that in the Second District Democrats cheat among themselves.

THE SOUTH IN THE SENATE.

A correspondent of the Atlanta Constitution, who has been studying politics, writes to that paper:

"Some Southern men do pretty well in politics out in the far West. In my travels I encountered here and there a conspicuous figure, illustrating that sectionalism has been no bar to the ambitions of a courageous and competent son of Dixie. . . . Of the ninety-two United States Senators, thirty-six were born in Southern States, forty-nine in the other States and seven in foreign countries. That is not a bad showing for us."

The record bears out this statement in every particular. For instance, there are seven Mississippians in the higher branch of Congress; Money and Carey, its two native-born Senators, Clarke, of Arkansas; Gore, of Oklahoma; Bailey, of Texas; Jewlands, of Nevada; Chamberlain, of Oregon. Mississippi has more native sons in the Senate than any other State. Kentucky and Ohio come next, with six each; Massachusetts and Pennsylvania follow with five each, and North Carolina and New York have managed to get four each. Outside of the representation of the Southern States in the Senate, Virginia has furnished Doliver to Iowa; while within the Southern representation, the Old Dominion gave Tallaferr to Florida and Owen to Oklahoma.

The latest Southern man to represent a non-Southern State is Miles Polindexter, of Washington, a Tennessee born, who has just been elected to succeed Senator Piles, who, by the way, is a Kentuckian. An earlier addition to the Senate was that of Senator Chamberlain, of Oregon, the only Democrat ever elected to the Senate by a Republican Legislature in response to a popular ballot. He was born, as above stated, in Mississippi. Joseph M. Dixon was sent to the Senate by Montana, though he was born in North Carolina. Bristow, of Kansas, who is described as "one of those natural-born dead fellows, who never forgets or forgives and is as fearless as a Whitehead torpedo in full motion," could have been born nowhere else but in Kentucky. Cullom, of Illinois, is also a Kentucky product.

Virginia still holds its supremacy in the matter of educating public men. The splendid record of the University of Virginia in furnishing Senators and Representatives is still unmatched. In the last Congress the University of Virginia was represented by Senators Daniel, McNary, of Louisiana; Rayner, of Maryland, and Culberson and Bailey, of Texas. The death of Senator Daniel will not affect the size of the delegation, as Senator Swanson is a University man. The Virginia Military Institute has its representative in the person of Senator Martin, who is also a University man. Washington and Lee has only two less representatives in the Senate than the University of Virginia, for the institution at Lexington is the alma mater of Senators

Owen, of Oklahoma; Polindexter, of Washington; and Foster, of Louisiana. The increasing attendance from other Southern States upon the colleges of Virginia gives promise of a continuation of the supremacy of Virginia in this direction; while the decided increase in the representation from non-Southern men at these institutions may mean that Virginia will educate more of these future publicists than ever before.

It is small wonder that Southern men succeed in politics in other parts of the country. They naturally take an interest in politics, for they are brought up in a distinctly political atmosphere, and many of them become ready and effective public speakers without special effort. Just what effect these considerations have in the circumstances which bring out political success affords interesting material for speculation.

THE REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL.

The Constitutional Monarchy in Portugal has been overthrown; the King has fled for his life; the Army and Navy have joined the revolutionists; and the Republicans have won at least they have won in their first encounter. What the final result will be cannot now be fairly conjectured; but it is not unlikely that the revolutionists will be able to form an independent government. How long it will last is an entirely different matter, the temper of the people being such as to make any prediction of a safe and progressive administration of their affairs the purest guesswork.

Portugal is a little larger than the State of Maine, counting in the Madeira and Azores Islands, and it has only about a million more population, all told, than New York City. Notwithstanding that primary education is free and nominally compulsory, 70 per cent. of its population over six years of age is illiterate. It is a poor country. Three years ago, the latest figures we have at hand, its import trade amounted to about \$25,000,000, and its export trade was valued at something like \$30,000,000. With revenues of \$72,229,000 and expenditures of \$73,335,000, and a bonded debt of \$864,701,627, the country is not in a very satisfactory condition. The peace strength of the Portuguese army is 30,000. Its full war strength 200,000, and its navy is a small affair, with only 1 armored cruiser, 3 first-class cruisers, 19 gunboats, 1 school ship, 2 torpedo boat destroyers, 4 torpedo boats, 2 submarines and 6,000 officers and men. The executive authority of the country is vested in the King, and the legislative power is with the Cortes, a double-barreled arrangement, with a Chamber of the Peers and an elective Chamber of Deputies. The Parliament is elected for three years, and its sessions last three months, or ninety days, the precise period to which the amendments of the Constitution would like to make the legislative sessions in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

There has been a great deal of dissatisfaction with the course of affairs in the Kingdom for many years, the Regenerator party having adopted last year the principle of State socialism, a sort of New Nationalism, as we would call it in the United States. The monarchy has failed dismally in many of its policies to promote the welfare of the people, there has been great corruption in the administration of public affairs, the exactions of the Government have been more than the overburdened tax-payers could stand, and the present revolution is the continuation of the bloody work which resulted in the assassination of King Carlos and the Crown Prince Louis Philip in 1908 and in the elevation to a tottering throne of Manuel, a youngster of nineteen years and a very weak meaning, but fearfully handicapped creature, who has done the best he could, surrounded as he has been by a crew of spendthrifts, from whom he could not free himself and his Kingdom. Manuel has had hard luck, and it is hoped that he will enjoy his enforced freedom from the cares of State. It is not likely that he can come back. Revolutions do not work that way, as a general thing. The peace of the world, however, should not be greatly disturbed by the overturn in Portugal, unless it shall be made the pretext of differences among the Powers.

TRYING TO PACK THE COURT.

The real reason behind Mr. Roosevelt's undignified and disrespectful criticisms of the Supreme Court is that it fails to agree with him. Because that eminent body of jurists prefer the wisdom of the ages to his visionary theories, they have been described by him as "fossilized." There have not been lacking in the past rumors that he endeavored to pack the court when he was President, and the resignation of Mr. Justice Moody on Monday may recall to many the persistent report which went abroad at the time of his appointment. It was then said that Mr. Roosevelt had selected Moody, who was by no means a distinguished lawyer or reputed as a very able one, because Moody agreed with him as to the policies which Mr. Roosevelt wished the Supreme Court to adopt. It is a fact that in the only important case involving a Roosevelt policy, Mr. Justice Moody dissented from the majority of the Court and wrote an opinion which coincided with the views of Mr. Roosevelt. It will be recalled that Mr. Moody was Attorney-General in the Roosevelt Cabinet before his appointment as a Justice.

It is also said that the judicial acts of Mr. Justice Holmes since his elevation to the Supreme bench by Mr. Roosevelt were most displeasing to that Supreme Person. The very learned Justice did not agree with Mr. Roosevelt's expectations as to "politics," and while Mr. Roosevelt has said nothing publicly, a story of what he is reputed to have said in a most violent way about Mr. Justice Holmes is still current and uncontradicted in a

famous law school of which the Justices used to be an instructor. Fate and circumstances have shown Mr. Roosevelt how futile it is to try to influence the judiciary. There was another man who tried to learn the opinion of his judges in advance, three centuries ago, though he did not go so far as to try to appoint judges who would reflect his own opinions. He was James I., King of England, but he never dared go so far, with all his majesty and power, as Roosevelt attempted to do in a land which boasts of its democratic government. King James desired the judges to delay judgment in a certain case until he had learned of them what they thought about the case. Sir Edward Coke, who would have made a magnificent Justice of the United States Supreme Court, repelled in his judicial capacity to the King, saying that the case had to proceed, joining with him in this reply the other judges of England. The King was enraged, and summoned the judges before him in the council chamber. The judges, alarmed, fell on their knees, seeking pardon for their reply to the King. Coke, however, never "crooked the pregnant hinges" of his knee, and he replied to the King, "Your Majesty, when the matter comes before me, I will do that which becomes a judge."

Nearly three hundred years have passed since then, and Sir Edward Coke sleeps until he shall be served with the summons of the only King he ever feared. His example, however, is still bright and still inspiring to the judiciary of this day and time. While there are those in authority of the fine judicial temper of President Taft, there will be no need of protests like those of the immortal Coke, for the judicial appointments of the present Chief Magistrate of our nation are superbly free from the political taint that marked those of his predecessor. In his fearless respect for the law and for the machinery of the law, Mr. Taft is a fit successor in procedure of Coke, whose imperial answer dissolved a legal question into silence.

HOW TO MAKE RICHMOND GROW.

The supreme problem of the citizens of Richmond now is "How can we make Richmond grow more rapidly in the next ten years than it has during the decade of wonderful growth which has just ended?" Every citizen of Richmond who really wishes for a greater Richmond in 1920 ought to think about the answer to this question. If Richmond is to reach the 200,000 mark in 1920, the support of every citizen is needed. Many causes enter into the growth of Richmond. Natural resources, geographical situation, climate, health, area suitable for urban expansion, extent of territory available for manufacturing enterprises, homes which can be rented at a reasonable rate to industrial employees, commercial advantages to outlying and surrounding towns and cities and communities—all these are elements of importance in upbuilding a city. These are what may be called the inanimate agencies by which a city progresses in numbers and wealth.

The animate causes, on the other hand, are of equal importance. "That invisible and intangible thing" called community spirit is the real living factor in city growth. It is the spirit which dwells in the heart and soul of the man we speak of as a "city booster." This feeling, this enthusiasm in one's city, is indispensable to the true growth of a city.

What are the outward evidences in Richmond of the workings of this community spirit?

Of paramount importance is the pronounced disposition of the people of a city to patronize and support local institutions. In other words, when you can get it as good and as cheap in Richmond as you can get it anywhere else, get it in Richmond. Patronize home institutions and home business concerns, because such action will put money in circulation here that would otherwise be circulated elsewhere. Let us keep our wealth at home as much as possible. As a corollary of this suggestion, let every citizen acquaint himself fully with the quality and variety of products manufactured and sold right here in Richmond.

New industrial and commercial enterprises must be brought to the city. The people must patronize these with zeal and with enthusiasm when such enterprises become established in Richmond. Support the Chamber of Commerce in its efforts to bring new enterprises to Richmond, support it not only spiritually, but materially. Support the efforts made by the Chamber to bring conventions here, for conventions bring in due time untold and immeasurable benefits to the city in which they are held. The convention which is the city which receives the widest and best advertisement.

There is a community spirit in Richmond. No one can doubt it. Bear in mind a fifty-one per cent. increase in population in ten years, and larger increases in other activities of the city, and no other conclusion can be reached than that there is such a spirit and such a living, breathing sentiment here in Richmond. But the point is—there is not enough of this spirit. It must be increased if Richmond is to expand in the next ten years as it should. It is the duty of every citizen of Richmond to encourage the growth of this spirit which is so vital to the growth of Richmond.

Of Birmingham, the growth of which has been phenomenal, the Birmingham News says:

"There is no better advertisement than prosperous home institutions—no surer way to attract new money and new people than to make those who are here feel that it is good that they can't get it in this community."

What is what community spirit means—standing by one's home town and the institutions that go to make it. If this spirit is developed in the future as it should be, then the most optimistic expectations of Birmingham

citizens will be exceeded when the returns are in from the census of 1920.

Change the name, and this statement applies to Richmond. The thing to do is to work for Richmond by supporting local institutions, by manifesting a liberal public spirit, by welcoming the stranger and making him feel that you take an interest in him, by putting out large outlays for returns that are intangible, but none the less tremendous; and, lastly, by all the time talking about Richmond, telling other people in other places what a fine place it is, how much it is growing, why it is better to live here and do business here than anywhere else. "Boost" Richmond on every possible occasion.

If these things are done consistently Richmond will shoot beyond the 200,000 mark in 1920.

MADE BY THE BOSS.

"The people do not want Bosses of any kind," says the New York Press. "The benevolent Boss, the mercenary Boss and the ambitious Boss are all equally odious to those who believe in representative government." Yet the Press is supporting Stimson for Governor of New York in spite of its admission that the convention which nominated him was "absolutely dominated by a single individual." Stimson himself seems to be inflated with the idea that he will be able to destroy the Boss system if he shall be elected Governor. In his speech of acceptance he made the rash promise that he would wipe it out, forgetting that he will be utterly helpless to do anything which his maker and master tell him he must not do. In no sense responsible for his nomination, the mere creature of the system which he threatens to wipe out, he will be as powerless as an infant to do what he might be willing to undertake if he were in any sense responsible for himself. Having put on the yoke, he must wear it to the end.

STILL DOUBTING DR. COOK.

The New York Times is making light of the discovery of Dr. Frederick A. Cook, the Original Discoverer of the North Pole, as faithfully related by the London correspondent of the New York World, as might have been expected. It reported yesterday by special cable from London that Dr. J. Scott Kellie, Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society, "received a visit this (Monday) morning from a man who described himself as a personal friend of Dr. F. A. Cook, of Mount McKinley and North Pole fame. He stated that he had called at the special request of Dr. Cook in order to make a disclaimer of the alleged interview with the Doctor which appeared in London newspapers this (Monday) morning and in which it was stated that Dr. Cook was present at Commander Peary's lecture before the Royal Geographical Society in Albert Hall last May and sat within twenty yards of Peary." The name of Dr. Cook's "friend" is not given—for all that we know, he may have been Captain Loose, who supplied the Times with much of the material upon which its "expose" of the great Dr. was based; at least it has a very loose sound. It will be noted that Dr. Cook's "friend" did not take with him Dr. Kellie any general disclaimer of the World interview, and especially of that part of it in which the Doctor reaffirmed his confidence in the success of his expedition to the Pole and of his ability to prove that he was actually the first man who ever reached the Pole.

All this will come out in time, and, instead of keeping up its pretence of having discredited Dr. Cook with the scientific world, the Times ought to renege while there is yet time, remembering that the final triumph of Dr. Cook, which is as sure as Fate, will mean serious loss to it in both prestige and spontaility.

It can be said truthfully of a great candy manufacturer who died in New York last week that he left the world sweeter than he found it.

We do not believe that the Navy would follow Naval Officer Krucke if the affair in Portugal should be tried in this country; but Mr. Taft cannot be too careful in the men he puts on guard.

With all the State militia organization under the direction, practically, of the war lords at Washington, what would the States do in the event that some bold bad man should take over the Regular Army to his standard? Would the National Guard stand by the States or by the Army? It might be as well, in the circumstances, for the plain people to lay in a supply of such munitions of war as might be required in an emergency. There's no telling what may happen.

Archbishop Glennon, of St. Louis, has asked to be excused from attending a dinner to be given shortly at Peoria, Illinois, on account of numerous pressing engagements. The dinner will be given by the Knights of Columbus, and it is expected that they will entertain a distinguished guest not at all unknown in this country and throughout the civilized world. It has been suggested that the Archbishop would rather not be present on his account. When men of the Archbishop's sort quit eating with him, people will stop inviting him to dinner.

D stands for Dix and for Democrat—and for defeat of the G. O. P. in New York.

The Democrats of Tennessee seem to be hard up for a candidate for the governorship. They offered it to a Tennesseean living in Boston, but he turned them down.

"The loudest baritone in the world" sang at a country fair in Indiana last week, his voice sounding out above the hurmury of a brass band of twenty pieces. After this remarkable performance he climbed to the top of the

court-house dome and with the aid of a megaphone sang "O, Promise Me," and other songs so that he could be heard distinctly four blocks away. Evidently, he is the man who ought to be hired to go around with former Governor Glenn, of North Carolina, on his missionizing tours. Our money is on the Tar-heel Boanerges against the field.

The folks at the Fair from the Ninth say that Stuart is an easy winner.

They ought to send some of those "barkers" on the Fair Midway up to the Fifth District to speak for John McParsons, who is running for Congress on the "deaf and dumb" platform.

Next year we will have Doc Cook at the Fair to tell us all about it.

A few more weeks, and the newspapers of Virginia will print death notices of the four proposed amendments to the Constitution.

Marse Henry Watterson is putting up a "powerful" kick on French names attached to American food, and one of the North Carolina "men of mark" who went to New York and paid \$1.75 for corned beef and cabbage under the disguise of some French appellation is backing up Marse Henry. This looks like an application of the principle of Roosevelt's simplified spelling—and, coming from the Kentuckian, is surprising.

Henry Watterson is said to be "alarmed" about the developments in politics that have been brought about by the activities of a recently returned traveler from the uttermost parts of the earth. We are glad of it; Mr. Watterson always does his best work when he is "alarmed."

Everybody who has attended the Virginia State Fair has been delighted with the volkabelustungen which the managers have provided in almost endless variety. Indeed, the volkabelustungen have been one of the most attractive of the many "features" of this record-breaking exhibition.

If the insurrectos succeed in taking Portugal, what will they do with it after they get it? What would anybody want with Portugal?

One of the first things Governor Bleasie will have to learn is to speak the German language. He will have his first lessons to-day. If he will only learn to say "prostit" and "gleesundheit," and "Auf widersehen," and "hoch sel er leben," he will not find it very difficult to get through with the rest.

We risk nothing in saying that Ralph Johnstone is a bird.

It is reported that the Khedive of Egypt has determined to abdicate because the Nationalist cause has been so strengthened by the speeches made against it by the Colonel on his recent visit to that country that "the Khedive has found his continued rule beset by too many perplexities" to warrant him in holding on. Even the native Egyptians appear to have a good deal more sense than some millions of Americans.

The Dukes have given \$100,000 more to Trinity College, North Carolina, making the gifts of the Duke family to this college \$1,500,000. There was objection at one time to accepting the money of the Dukes because it had been made in the tobacco business, objection, doubtless, by those who did not give anything themselves; but the conclusion has been reached, we believe, that there is nothing immoral in turning all gifts of this sort to good account. We know several very deserving institutions where a good deal more could be placed to the public advantage.

"Savannahians are a water-loving people," says the Press of that city, "strange as it may sound." But stranger still is the statement of the Press that "they love the external application of it, as evidenced by the number of people bathing out of doors yesterday." How else could they bathe, when they have no bath-tubs in their houses? And why should they be exposed in this way when they are learning to be civilized? Besides, the winter is just ahead and they ought to wash every warm day now before it gets too cold for them to perform their ablutions out of doors.

Wilbur F. Wakeman says of Seneca E. Payne, who framed the new Republican tariff bill, "compared with Nelson Dingley, he is a tall dip to a searchlight."

The post-office receipts in Charlotte, N. C., are said to be increasing at the rate of \$1,300 the month. The increase is largely accounted for by the pernicious activity of the new printing presses in the Observer office.

The enormous growth of Texas in population and wealth ought to make it very easy for the assessors to increase the revenues of the State. The Texas, however, is said to be very agile in keeping a large part of its property off the tax-books.

Thomas H. Small, Church Clerk of the Rich Fork Baptist Church, has written as follows to the editor of the Davidsonian:

"This is to certify that the stories in circulation that Mr. S. D. McMillan is a skunk, are wholly false. Mr. McMillan is a member of the Rich Fork Baptist Church in good standing, and his walk and conversation are above reproach."

That is a good deal more than could be said about a great many men of prominence in more than one of the States of this Union. It is a strange thing that anybody should be willing to have his character touched for in this way; but it speaks well not only for Mr. McMillan, but for the community in which he lives that his religious faith should be of any consequence to the public.

Daily Queries and Answers

Address all communications for this column to Query Editor, Times-Dispatch. No mathematical problems will be solved, no coins or stamps valued and no dealers' names will be given.

Jefferson's Election.

Please tell me in what manner Jefferson was elected. The President was chosen President by the House of Representatives on account of a curious operation of the law. The largest and next largest number of votes were cast for President and Vice-President, respectively, but in 1801 there was a tie between Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr, each receiving 73 electoral votes.

Northwest Mounted Police.

Tell me something about the mounted police of Canada. The Northwest mounted police of Canada was organized in 1873, and was designed to guard the frontier against remote trading posts, largely resulting from the illegal sales of liquor to the Indians. On September 30, 1909, the total strength of the force was 1,200 men, in the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory—was 351 men, with 558 horses and 78 dogs.

Origin of Pins.

When were pins first made? Pins are stated by Brewer to have been made in England two centuries before the date often assigned for their origin, as the legend of the pin in 1347 delivered from the royal wardrobe of the time of Edward III. Pins were first made of iron in the reign of Henry VIII.

The Southern Cross.

What is the Southern Cross? The famous Southern cross consists of four chief stars—one of the first magnitude, one of the second magnitude, one of the third magnitude—with a minor star of the fourth magnitude. The constellation, which covers twenty-two degrees in greatest length across, is now

BODY PLANS SCIENTIFIC WORK FOR ENSUING YEAR

BY LA MARQUISE D'PONTENAY.

LORD FITZWILLIAM'S recent entertainment, in his capacity of Lord Mayor, of the members of the British Association, and the brief cables references to the announcements made at the meeting of the association, have led to inquiries concerning the nature of the organization. It may be described as a species of Parliament for the advancement of science, which assembles each year in a different city, remains in session for a week, during which the inventions, and above all the discoveries, of the previous twelve months are discussed, and the scientific work for the ensuing year mapped out in such a manner as to secure co-operation and unity of effort. It is a congress, which formerly intended for exclusively British scientists, is now attended by scientists from all parts of the world, the United States, Germany, France, Italy, Japan, Russia, the Netherlands and the various Scandinavian countries being variously represented at the meeting.

Last year the association met at Winnipeg at the invitation of the Canadian government, which entertained the members in the same lavish manner as on the occasion of their meeting at Montreal in 1904. For five years ago they assembled under the presidency of Sir George Darwin, at Victoria Falls, on the Zambesi River, and took part in the opening of the Victoria Falls bridge across this mighty African stream. Next year they will meet at Portsmouth, and they have now received a visit from the Commonwealth government of Australia, to have their meeting in 1912, or 1913, at Melbourne.

The British Association, which was established in 1831, for the advancement of science, Sir David Brewster being the originator of the scheme, and Lord Fitzwilliam, Viscount Harcourt (father of the late Sir William Harcourt, and grandfather of "Lulu" Harcourt, Minister of Public Works in the Asquith Cabinet, and nephew of J. Pierpont Morgan, through his marriage with Mary Burns, of New York) being the actual founder of the organization. The first meeting was held at York, on September 27, 1831, and it was presided over by Viscount Harcourt, grandfather of the present and seventh Earl of Fitzwilliam, the host of the British Association this year at Oxford, in 1832, when the university bestowed honorary degrees upon four of its members named Sir David Brewster, Faraday, Dalton and Brown.

It was some time, however, before the value of the association as a body of men, engaged in the scientific world, and the attitude of the public may be gauged by the rally of "Punch," who characterized it as the "Brighton Association for the advancement of everything in general and of nothing in particular." Charles Dickens, and Thackeray also made fun of the association. But by degrees the importance of its services came to be recognized, and according to Sir Richard Murdoch, the railway bridge across the Menai Straits, designed by Robert Stephenson, was a project which could never have been realized if Stephenson had not been acquainted with the progress recently made in the knowledge of the strength of materials, and especially the knowledge being chiefly due to investigations in which the British Association has taken, and is taking, a conspicuous share, by the devotion of its friends, and the employment of its influence.

The association maintains an observatory at Kew, which is of immense value, not only in connection with the photographic registration of natural phenomena, but in the verification of scientific instruments and appliances of every kind. The funds of the association are derived from the results of bequests, donations and of the relatively small annual subscription of the members, who pay their own expenses, but the very small amount of the expenses are, however, usually insignificant, owing to the hospitalities of the cities in which the meetings take place, and to the courtesy of the railroads and steamship companies.

John Moncreiffe, who is about to be married to the widow of Lord Chesham, is the youngest of the sixteen children of the late Sir Thomas and Lady Louise Moncreiffe, and a daughter, therefore, to the present baronet, Sir Robert Moncreiffe; also of the widowed Countess of Dudley, of the late Duchess of Athol, and of Michael Montagu, who is married to an American girl, a Miss Amy Walker, daughter of the late Samuel Walker, of Frankfort, Ky. Lady Chesham, who is a daughter of the late Duke of Westminster, and an aunt, therefore, of the present duke, has had two marriages, and it may be hoped that her second marriage will bring her the happiness which she deserves; for her first husband, the late Lord Chesham, was killed three years ago by breaking his neck while out hunting. Her second daughter, a little girl, idolized by her parents also met with her death in the hunting field, at the age of ten, being thrown from her pony and dragged along, shockingly pounded by the horse's hoofs, her foot having caught in the stirrup. Lady Chesham's eldest son was killed in action, near Pretoria, during the South African War, while serving as an officer of the Buffs, the Buffs of the Royal West Surrey Regiment. John Moncreiffe, who is forty years of age, has had the good fortune of the Burlington Arcade, in London. John Moncreiffe, who is forty years of age, has had the good fortune of the Burlington Arcade, in London. John Moncreiffe, who is forty years of age, has had the good fortune of the Burlington Arcade, in London.

invisible in the northern hemisphere, but in the tenth century it was within range of Al Sulh, the Persian astronomer, in north latitude 29 degrees 34 minutes. The stars were then 7 degrees farther north than now, on account of the procession of the equinoxes. Dante referred to them, and 5,000 years ago they were visible in the latitude of London and Winnipeg.

The Democratic Rooster.

How did the rooster become the emblem of the Democratic party? The Democratic rooster was hatched about 1830. An Indiana Democrat named Chapman had a local reputation for crowing, and a letter on the political situation sent encouragement, telling Chapman to crow. The letter being published, the crowing exhortation caught the public fancy. It was quickly spread, and in 1842 and 1843, while defeat, the rooster became the recognized emblem of Democratic victory.

"A Hen and a Half."

This problem came up some time ago, and nobody was able to solve it satisfactorily. I would appreciate it if you would.

The problem is if a hen and a half can lay an egg and a half in a day and a half, how many eggs can six hens lay in seven days? C. D. HASSPILL.

We do not answer mathematical queries in this column.

Wedding Cards.

In purchasing the cards for the wedding, should the bride include visiting cards for herself and husband?

No, unless she wishes to include him of the funeral burial attendants. C. D. HASSPILL.

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